

TO BROOK NO DELAY

SPAIN PLAYING HER OLD TRICKS IN PORTO RICO.

Commissioners Ready to Negotiate but no One to Meet With—Illness on the Increase—Review of Pension Laws—Killed in a Denver Hotel.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Sept. 10.—The American commissioners, at a meeting held Friday afternoon, decided to notify Captain-General Macias that they were present and ready to proceed with business. A communication to this effect was drafted in the most courteous terms. It asked when and where the American commissioners would meet the Spaniards. Lieutenant Spears, Rear Admiral Schley's flag lieutenant, delivered the communication to the captain-general, driving up to the palace in a carriage. At the gate of the palace a brick was hurled at him from the sidewalk. Being an old baseball player, he was able partly to ward off the missile with his hands and it fell, striking him on the ankle, but doing only slight injury.

The American commissioners are determined to brook no delay, as indicated by their action. Although Captain-General Macias recognized their presence by official visits, they have not been notified of the appointment of the names of the Spanish commissioners. The thirty days expire on Sunday, and if the Spaniards are not prepared to proceed on that date they must explain matters.

Illness on the Increase.

New York, Sept. 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from Ponce, Porto Rico, says: Illness among the United States troops here is increasing. There are now more than 25 per cent of the men unfit for duty. Within a radius of a few miles from Ponce there are 1,000 soldiers in hospitals. In some commands there are 30 per cent of the men down with fever, principally typhoid.

The City of Chester has arrived with medical supplies and forty-six nurses. The surgeons here are handling the patients as well as possible. Considering the conditions the percentage of deaths is small. Convalescents, however, have the climate to contend with, and after the fever has left them the patients fail to recover their strength. They should be sent north at once. Need for transports for convalescents and for hospital ships is imperative. If there is more wet weather the conditions will become much worse.

All the United States troops now in Porto Rico have been placed under the command of General Guy V. Henry, General Brook relinquishing active direction of the army while occupied with the duties of the military commission. Before his departure, General Wilson announced his approval of the findings of the military commission in the trial of the Corto "firebugs," Jose Burgos and Ramon Vega were each sentenced to fifteen years at hard labor and Leonardo Colon and Juan Martinez Florines to two years each at hard labor. The prisoners have been placed in the prison of Ponce.

Review of Pension Law

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—An appendix to the annual report of the commissioner of pensions has been made public. It contains statistics in regard to the work of the office. Reports from the various divisions of the bureau are also incorporated. It is stated that the paucity of pension certificates is a growing evil and some stringent measures should be adopted to reach the offense and, if possible to effectually stop it. It has been developed by investigations made in several cases of this nature, that unscrupulous persons have accepted as security for money loaned to needy pensioners their pension certificates and vouchers, charging them interest on the amount so loaned, ranging from 5 to 50 per cent per month. This practice is not confined to any one place but is indulged in a greater or less extent in most if not all, of the principal cities throughout the country. The present law governing the paucity or pledging of pension certificates is inadequate to reach the offenders.

The sum of \$1,221.52, improperly obtained under pension claims, was recovered by special examiners and judgments were rendered in four civil suits aggregating \$11,416.22, though they have not been realized upon. This only represents a portion of the money recovered, as reclamation on forged checks is made through the treasury department.

Killed in a Denver Hotel.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 10.—W. H. Lawrence of Cleveland, Ohio, was shot and probably mortally wounded in a room at the Oxford hotel yesterday afternoon by a woman here who is known only as Florence Richardson. The woman then shot herself in the heart, dying almost instantly. The couple had registered at the Oxford hotel about half an hour before the tragedy occurred, as H. C. Rockwell and wife, of Greeley, Colorado. The motive for the shooting is not known.

Old Glory and Union Jack.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The stars and stripes were raised yesterday with the British union jack and the royal standard on the Marquee erected on Salisbury plain during the march past the troops at the end of the army maneuvers as a compliment to Captain Alfred Bates, the United States military attaché Henry White, secretary of the United States embassy, and Mrs. White. The foreign military seemed surprised at the sight of the American flag.

FEAR A CLASH

Dewey Sees Trouble Ahead in the Philippines.

MANILA, Sept. 13.—Rear Admiral Dewey says he considers the situation critical. It is understood he has asked for an additional cruiser and battle ship.

The Spaniards assert that Germany will take a cooling station here, and that Spain will retain the remainder of the islands. The last Spanish garrison at Ilocos and Laguna have surrendered, and the whole island of Luzon is in the hands of the insurgents, except at Manila and Cavite.

Aguinaldo has announced his intention of convening an assembly of the Philippines on September 15 in order to decide upon the policy to be adopted by the insurgents. The correspondent here of the Associated Press had an interview with Aguinaldo, who said there were 67,000 insurgents armed with rifles. He added that he could raise 100,000 men. Indeed, the insurgent leader pointed out the whole population of the Philippine islands are willing to fight for their independence.

Continuing, Aguinaldo said he had 9,000 military men, including 5,000 in the vicinity of Manila, besides civil prisoners. Later, Aguinaldo said the "provisional government" was now operating twenty-eight provinces. He asserted that on August 2 they elected delegates in numbers proportionate to the population.

As to the Americans, Aguinaldo remarked that he considered them as brothers and the "two republics were allied against a common enemy."

When questioned as to whether the future Filipino policy would be absolute independence, Aguinaldo evaded himself from replying and asked what America intends to do.

ALL WENT ON INDEPENDENCE.

Aguinaldo continued: "We have been fighting for independence for a long time. The natives who profess to favor annexation are insincere. It is merely a ruse to ascertain American views."

Asked if the Filipinos would object to the retention of Manila, Aguinaldo declined to answer. Pending the conclusion of the assembly, he said, he was confident there would be no trouble between America and the Filipinos. He denied having received a request from General Otis and Admiral Dewey to withdraw his troops to a prescribed distance from Manila and Cavite, and he declined to discuss the effect of such a request.

Aguinaldo further asserted that he had never confided with the American authorities since the capitulation of Manila and that he had never authorized the insurgents to search or disarm the Americans crossing the lines.

The correspondent closely questioned him about last Sunday's incident, when the Pennsylvania troops proceeded to establish a new outpost. The Filipinos objected, and nearly precipitated hostilities, ordering the Americans to withdraw in twenty minutes. They issued ammunition and intercepted the American reinforcements. Finally Gen. Hale ordered all the Pennsylvania troops to advance, and the rebels withdrew.

The local governor has explained that the incident was a complete mistake and has repudiated his subordinate's action. Aguinaldo declared that the Filipino who made the trouble merely protested to an officer and is entirely unconnected with the insurgent army. Aguinaldo complained that the Spaniards were disseminating false reports for the purpose of fomenting antagonism between the Filipinos and the Americans.

While the interview conveyed the impression that Aguinaldo desires absolute independence, he regards the mission of the Americans here as accomplished and expects their withdrawal, just as the French with Lafayette withdrew after helping the Americans in the war of independence, a war of humanity.

Each One to Build a Boat.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The navy department has arrived at what it regards as a fair and satisfactory settlement of the question of awarding the contracts for the construction of three battleships. When the bids were opened it was found that for the last ships the Newport News company was the lowest, Cramp next, and the Union Iron works just above, all within the limit of cost as fixed by the act of congress. The only thoroughly satisfactory bid was found to be that submitted by Cramp, who had simply taken the alternate plans suggested by the navy department, which amounted to lengthening the hulls of the ships from fifteen to twenty feet in order to gain room for the more powerful engines required to drive the ships at a speed of 18 and one-fourth knots, instead of 16 knots as first proposed. The board of naval bureau chiefs have invited the Newport News company and the Union Iron works to amend their plans so as to make their ships identical with that proposed by Cramp. It is the understanding that each of the companies will be given a contract for one ship.

Soldier Shot by a Policeman.

GALVESTON, Sept. 13.—Edward Alexander Callaghan, a private in the First United States volunteers (immunes) was shot to death last night, and his companion was wounded in the abdomen. Harry Owens, a supernumerary policeman, surrendered himself. He says he attempted to arrest the man, who had imposed upon a little boy, and they threw him down, kicked him and began knifing him. The immunes were paid yesterday and most of them were down town celebrating.

WEYLER UNDER FIRE

SESSION OF THE SPANISH SENATE UPROARIOUS

Violent Speech by the Cuban Butcher Provokes Intervention by the Premier—Dead Canovas Criticized.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—There was another uproarous session of the senate yesterday. Count Almenes, referring to the statement of Monday, giving the names of the generals, whom he said ought to have their ashes tied around their necks instead of around their waists, naming Weyler, Blanco and Primo de Rivera, after which he also included Admiral Cervera in the category said General Linarez was also incompetent, and ought to be arraigned. Thereupon General Weyler and others loudly protested against these charges, and General Weyler called on Count Almenes to name those generals who were accused of falling to their duty, and he added, if the accusations were true, and the culprits could not be legally punished, the generals would take the matter in their own hands and inflict proper punishment.

A great tumult ensued, the senators standing, shouting and threatening each other. The president of the senate vainly strove to restore order, and broke his belt in attempting to do so.

The minister for war, General Correa, said the government alone was responsible.

Senator Gonzalez then made an attack upon the deceased premier, Senor Castillo, declaring the latter had foreseen the loss of Cuba and had planned with Senor Sagasta to sign the surrender. The loss of Cuba was a just punishment for those who failed to profit by the doctrine that the colonies should not be governed by oppression.

The senate then adjourned.

A MANIFESTO PROHIBITED. The republicans, Carlists and bolting conservatives of the chamber of deputies have issued a manifesto giving their reasons for opposing the government. Its publication has been prohibited.

Senor Sagasta in an interview today said no claims advanced by the United States after the peace protocol was signed or the cortes bureau met to elect peace commissioners should be entertained.

Major-General Merritt, it is said here, goes to Paris, empowered to ask, in the name of the insurgents, an American protectorate over the whole of the Philippine islands.

The chamber of deputies considered the protocol today in secret session, the republicans, Carlists and dissenting conservatives being absent.

The president called Senor Uribe to order for intimating that General Primo de Rivera had enriched himself at the expense of the treasury.

SAGASTA DEFENDS HIS ACTS.

Senor Gonzalez attacked the army. He said it had been worsted first by the insurgents and then by the Americans. He asked what had become of the two hundred thousand men sent to Cuba. He blamed General Weyler and the late premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, asserting that the latter was omnipotent while in power and might have done what he pleased.

Senor Sagasta, replying, said that neither Senor Castillo nor himself had ruled long enough to change the character of the race, which was the true cause he claimed, of the disaster to Spain.

"We are," the premier said, "an amalgam country. We were attacked when acting as an honest man would. We defended ourselves. I have lost my prestige, but it is because I believe the path I am following is the best."

General Weyler then made a speech of great violence, which provoked such an outburst that the premier had to intervene, and called upon the general to explain his policy. General Weyler replied that he had not threatened the government institutions, but only those who had attacked the army.

No More Mustering Out.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Tremendous pressure is still being brought to bear on the war department to have more troops mustered out of the service. Efforts in this direction, however, are of no avail. It is announced today with increased emphasis that there will be no more troops mustered out, no matter what influence is brought to bear. The situation does not admit of any further reduction in the army, and efforts are being made to put the volunteers who are detained in the service as near as possible to the footing of the regulars in the matter of drill and discipline. The purpose at the outset was to muster out 100,000 volunteers, and little over 96,000 have already been mustered out of the volunteers now in the service, and the efforts to improve the morale of the army has in view the Philippine situation more than that of Cuba and Porto Rico, though there is a great deal of vagueness as to the danger apprehended there.

Brings Back Surrendered Arms.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The United States transport Saratoga arrived today from Santiago via Montauk. The transport sailed from Santiago on September 3, and arrived at Montauk Point on the 9th, with 250 colored laborers, etc., and about sixty signal corps men, the latter landing at Camp Wikoff. The transport brought to New York about 9,000 rifles, a part of the surrendered arms of the Spanish at Santiago, principally Mausers and Remingtons.

SOLDIER BECOMES A MURDERER

Fatal Result of a Drunken Spree at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—When Walter Rosser, the Tennessee volunteer who murdered Henry Hildebrand, a clerk in the Spreckles market, during a drunken spree, was locked at the city prison to sober up he handed in a woman's gold watch and \$65 in coin and asked that the valuables be cared for. Then he wept and said he realized his disgrace, but claimed not to recollect anything about the shooting.

"My father and mother are alive," he said, "and are living in Stevenson, Ala. My father is superintendent of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad. I am a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity and a graduate of the Vanderbilt university and am entitled to the degree of doctor of medicine. When the war broke out I was a student in classics, but left school and enlisted in the Tennessee regiment at Memphis. My knowledge of medicine gained me the position of steward of company B, which position I still hold. I have telegraphed my father and expect him to come to this city at once."

Later in the evening J. H. Guarry of Georgia, who has lately come to this state to practice law, called on the prisoner and tendered his services as a friend of the family, and he was accepted. He will appear in court when Rosser is arraigned.

After the Oil Trust.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Judge Tuthill of the circuit court today decided that the filing of the appeal bond allowed by Judge Dunne at the hearing of the petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the National Linseed Oil company to permit the examinations of their books by James H. Barnard, a stockholder of the company, acted as a stay on the execution of the writ. In accordance with this opinion he refused to enter a formal order staying the proceedings. The preliminary writ was issued last week by Judge Dunne, since time several futile attempts have been made by the petitioner to get access to the books of the company, which he desires to examine with a view to ascertaining the exact condition of the company. The examination is opposed by the officers of the company, who assert that the action is taken merely to molest litigation and embarrass the company, of which the complainant is a stockholder.

Turks Blame Great Britain.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 15.—The Turkish government has sent a circular to the powers, alleging that the British provoked the disorders at Candia, asserting that the present situation is due to the measures adopted by the powers in Crete, and protesting against the bombardment of Candia. The porte announced its refusal to withdraw the Turkish troops from Crete, in spite of the decision of the admirals that such a step is absolutely necessary.

The circular has made a bad impression in diplomatic circles.

CANDIA, Island of Crete, Sept. 15.—The Bashli Buzouks have consented to disarm provided their arms are delivered to the Turkish authorities.

The Mussulman authorities, in view of the admiral's ultimatum, have already arrested twenty ringleaders of the recent massacres.

Cudahy Plant Damaged.

OMAHA, Sept. 15.—The smoke house at the Cudahy packing plant in South Omaha was totally destroyed by fire this morning.

The fire broke out at 1:20. It was a very hard fire to control and the firemen had difficulty in keeping it from spreading to other parts of the plant, but at last succeeded. Some apparatus was sent down from Omaha.

On one side of the three-story building that burned is the fertilizer plant and on the other is the beef house. It was by hard work only that these structures were prevented from going up in smoke also.

The smoke house contained an immense quantity of smoked goods which will greatly increase the monetary damage.

Killed a Baby Brother.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 15.—Yesterday while Mrs. Cornelius Driscoll was attending the funeral of Howard Hanning, who was murdered Saturday night by George White, her five-year-old daughter picked up a Florent rifle to amuse her four-months-old brother, who was crying. In some manner which the child was unable to explain, the gun was discharged and the bullet struck the baby in the forehead, causing instant death. The accident happened at the home of a relative a short distance from the house where the body of Hanning lay.

College President Wanted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The resignation of President Kellogg of the university of California has aroused speculation as to his successor. The names most prominently mentioned are those of Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell university; Daniel Colt Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins, and Edmund J. James of the university of Chicago.

Killed at Grade Crossing.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 15.—Three persons were killed outright and several others badly injured here tonight when a Rock Island passenger train struck a carload containing thirteen persons at the Douglas avenue crossing. The train was going at a rapid pace, and the driver could not stop at the crossing when he saw that the train was upon him. The dead are: Mrs. Sarah Avery, Mrs. W. H. Ford, John Cherry. An unknown woman was probably fatally injured.

MANY MAY DECLINE

MEN ASKED TO INVESTIGATE THE ARMY HOLDING OFF.

General Manderson Among Those Counted Upon to Accept—Line of Defense of War Department Mapped Out.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—At the White house no statement was made on to the status of the commission to inquire into the administration of the army bureau, although it was understood that most of the gentlemen invited by the president to serve on the commission had been heard from. It appears to be accepted among high officials that General Gordon, Mr. Lamont and Mr. Lincoln are not likely to accept. The opinion was expressed that General Manderson, Colonel Sexton and Dr. Kean might serve. However, some of the gentlemen have written that they had the matter under advisement and there is considerable doubt what the result will be.

There is no longer any doubt as to the line of defense the war department intends to make. The heads of departments will endeavor to place the responsibility for suffering in the camps on the shoulders of the field and regimental officers. They will attempt to show that they were in no wise derelict, but the volunteer officers were incompetent and negligent. Already they have begun to furnish the correspondence with incidents innumerable to prove the correctness of this contention.

SOME SINGLE COMPLAINTS.

A soldier in one of the Virginia regiments wrote to the secretary of war inquiring why it was that his regiment had received no fresh beef for over a week, while a northern regiment camped just alongside of them had fresh beef served every day. Secretary Alger ordered an investigation. The investigation showed that the fault lay entirely with the commissary of this Virginia regiment. The beef had been at the disposal of the regiment all the time, but the quartermaster did not know enough to make out a requisition for it. The whole regiment had suffered deprivation through the ignorance of this man.

A letter was received at the secretary's office from a New York gentleman who stated that he had no acquaintance with the secretary whatever and wrote merely out of a sense of justice. He was at Camp Wikoff for ten days, he says, nursing his boy, who is a member of the Seventy-first New York. The boy was desperately ill with fever. The gentleman says that nearly 70 per cent of this regiment had been down sick. Encamped right alongside of the Seventy-first was a regiment of the regular army. The men in this regiment were, with the exception of comparatively few, not only well, but had rosy cheeks and looked the picture of health. The writer says that from what he saw at Camp Wikoff the explanation of the great amount of sickness among the volunteers is clear to him. It is simply, he says, that the volunteers did not know how to take care of themselves and their officers did not know how to take care of them.

EAGAN COUNTS AN INQUIRY.

General Eagan of the commissary department was with the president fifteen or twenty minutes after the departure of General Shafter from the White house yesterday. Captain Eagan assured the president that he is in earnest in desiring a searching investigation of his work during the war. He is so sure that the department will come out with flying colors that he expressed the hope that the president would appoint a commission hostile to the administration.

"We can even then be sure of a favorable verdict," he said.

General Eagan said there were numbers of cases in his departments which show "the absurdity of the charges that have been made." During the war, he said, many anonymous complaints reached his office of soldiers being starved, or of lacking attention when sick. Not all of these were investigated by being referred through various officials to the colonels and captains of the men said to have been ill treated. In every instance, he said, the investigations had shown that there was no foundation for the stories.

"These complaints were not investigated by my department or officials belonging to it," said General Eagan, "but were referred back through the adjutant general's office to the commander of the camp, and by him to the colonel of the regiment and captain of the company. The reports of the latter are on file in my office in many cases." So far as his branch is concerned General Eagan said he courted this investigation as well as any by congress.

Cervera Sails Today.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 11.—The steamer City of Rome, fully equipped to transport the Spanish prisoners to Spain arrived this afternoon from New York with Admiral Cervera, his staff and 94 other prisoners. The steamer will sail tomorrow for Spain.

May Not Be on the Ticket.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 11.—Neither faction of the populist party will get their ticket on the official ballot for the November election unless they secure a mandamus to compel the secretary of state to recognize their party. Today secretary of state I. V. Blair refused to file either ticket, because he says, it will take a judicial inquiry to decide which is the legal party populist, both having held their conventions in St. Louis on the same day.

BURTON'S BUSY FOUR MINUTES

What a Man Can Do in a Cat Nap Lasting from 5:30 to 5:45.

Burton had set his alarm clock for 5:30, as he had some writing to do, and knew that he couldn't steal time for that purpose at the office during the day. When the alarm changed he awoke, sat up in bed, thought lazily for a moment and utterly forgot his writing. It was 5:42—for he looked at the unwinking face of the dial—when he settled back for an involuntary doze—one of those quick little naps that overpower a man in the short hours of the morning.

A few moments later he was standing in a small inclosure surrounded by log walls. A brown horse stamped beside him, and a woman—bearing a marvelous resemblance in face and voice to his wife—was trying to tell him something. He shook his head, disengaged his arm from her restraining hand, and tightened the saddle girth upon the brown horse. Upon the horse's back he sprang, the walls opened, and he sped out, while behind him came streaming a tumultuous rout of horse and foot soldiery in blue uniforms, whom he had really failed to notice before, but who evidently belonged to the walled inclosure.

The air was cool, bracing, delicious—the skies bright blue. To right and left rolling hills of considerable height were crowned with underbrush and straggling trees, while deeper woods extended to the background. He noticed that the leaves were resplendent in red and yellow, and he realized that October was in all its glory.

Somewhat the ride must have been short. There was a whirl of dust and a coach whizzed by—not a stage coach of the West, but one of those affairs with broad tires and cushioned seats so much in vogue for tally-ho parties. He found himself, horse and all, by the side of the log wall again, and the coach passed inside. The next instant he noticed a puff of white smoke up on the hillside about 1,000 feet away. Then came other white puffs, and the leaves flew in spots on either side of him. He called his men—called in a voice which seemed to give no sound—and there was no noise accompanying the white puffs upon there among the underbrush. His men began to skulk behind trees and walls and opened fire upon the places whence the white clouds kept rolling.

A man in black ran out upon the hillside, emerging from a clump of brush. There was a general firing and the man staggered. As he fell Burton noticed that he had changed his costume in the moment of the fall and was now arrayed in a blue-gray uniform. He picked himself up and reeled back among the trees. There was more firing and Burton awoke.

Fully believing himself hours behind his office time, he looked at the clock. It registered 5:46. All the events of the dream had passed before his drowsy mind in four minutes of actuality.—Chicago Daily News.

Care for Your Shoes.

When you see a woman whose boots and shoes are always polished and neat you may know you have made one of the discoveries of your life. There is an ingrained prejudice in the average feminine mind against taking care of footwear, and though a girl may be particular about every other detail of her toilet she slight her shoes woefully. Of course it is not a pleasant task to clean and polish shoes, but if done daily the work becomes easy.

Oranges are good for polishing shoes—and for scouring board floors, though too expensive for the latter purpose. Take a slice of orange and rub it over patent leather and let it dry. Then take a soft brush, polish, and the shoe will shine like a mirror.

For brown shoes nothing is better than a banana peel rubbed on quickly and polished off with a bit of clean cloth.

Never blacken patent leather. It should be treated with vasoline, sweet oil or one of the patent creams sold by shoe dealers for this purpose. Mud and dust may first be removed by a damp sponge. Then apply the oil and rub dry.

Never put patent leather too near the fire, and above all never put it in a very cold place, for cracks will be the result in either case. Patent leather shoes should be wrapped separately in soft cloth and laid away in a box if one does not possess forms upon which to slip them.

New Names for the Same Old Things.

"New names for old things," remarked a gentleman the other day, "are the order of the day. There are from time to time heavy rainfalls in this country which in the old time were characterized as 'downpours,' or something of that kind. Now, however, we hear of 'cloudbursts' everywhere. Every time a mill creek overflows or a hay crop gets suddenly spoiled, it is attributed to a 'cloudburst.' People have been dying from stoppage of the heart's action since the beginning of mortality, and yet it is but recently that we began to hear of 'heart failure.' A heated term is now produced by a 'hot wave,' all sickness that the doctors cannot understand is attributed to 'Bright's disease,' and living cheaply in summer is called 'going into the country.' The nomenclature is different, but the old things are the same."—New Orleans Times Democrat.

The Push and the Pull.

"It isn't hard work to push a tandem, is it?" "Oh, no. My hardest work was pulling my dad's leg to get the tandem."—Chicago Tribune.

Thickest Known Coal Seam.

The thickest known coal seam in the world is the Wyoming, near Twin creek.